

BOOKKEEPING by European methods
with the best materials, and under
European superintendence at
THE DAILY PRESS' OFFICE
Always pronounced equal to home
work, and prices very moderate.

PRINTING OF ALL KINDS at the most
moderate prices!
THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE
All prints are read and all work
superintended by Englishmen. Always
equal and generally superior to that
done anywhere else. Estimates given.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWINE

Hongkong, 15th November, 1895. [2362]

Telegraphic Address, Press,
P.O. Box 20. Telephone No. 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF
DONALD FRAZER, LATE OF
VICTORIA, IN THE COLONY OF
HONGKONG, OVERSEAS PUBLIC
WORKS DEPARTMENT, DE-
CEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Hon-
our Sir FREDERIC CLARKE Knight,
Chief Justice, having in virtue of Section 3 of
Ordinance No. 9 of 1870, made an Order limit-
ing to the 3rd February, 1896, the time for
sending in Claims against the said Estate,

All Creditors are hereby required to send in
their Claims to the Undersigned before the said
date.

Dated the 14th November, 1895.

P. A. HAZELDAK,
Acting Registrar
[2363]

Acting Official Administrator.

ZETLAND LODGE,
No. 53 P.C.

MEETING of EMERGENCY of
ZETLAND LODGE will be held at
the PHARMACEUTICAL HALL, Zetland Street,
on MONDAY, the 18th November, at 5 for
5.30 p.m. present. Whitting Brothers are
cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1895. [2363]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the
SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY
will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 3, PHARMA CENTRAL, Hongkong,
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 16th day
of NOVEMBER, 1895, at 12 o'clock NOON, for
the purpose of having an Account laid before
them showing the money in which the trading
up to has been conducted and the property
of the Company disposed of and of hearing any
other business which may be brought forward
and also of determining by extraordinary
resolution the manner in which the Books,
Accounts and Documents of the Company and
of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.
Dated the 12th day of November, 1895.

W. HUTTON POTTS,
Liquidator. [2363]

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
General Managers.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received Instructions
to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

TODAY,

FRIDAY, the 15th November, 1895,
at 3 o'clock p.m.

at the HONGKONG & EWLOON CUDWELL CO.'s
COWDRUM, ROOKWOOD.

(See Account of what may be seen.)

EXTRAORDINARY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE HONGKONG & EWLOON CUDWELL CO.'s
COWDRUM, ROOKWOOD.

More or less damaged by seawater.

TEA or SALT—Cash or delivery.

GEO. L. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1895. [2363]

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received Instructions
to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

TUESDAY, the 19th November, 1895,

at his SALE ROOM, QUEEN'S ROAD,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &
(for Study Accounts)

Comprising—

TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING-

ROOM SUITE, MARBLE-TOP CENTRE and SIDE

TABLES.

CHIMNEY GLASSES, PICTURES, and

ORNAMENTS.

CARPETS AND HEARTH RUGS.

CHINESE EXTENSION DINING

TABLE, MARBLE-TOP SIDEBOARD

WITH BEVELLED GLASS, DINNER WAG-

GONS, GLASS BOOKCASE and WRIT-

ING TABLES.

CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED

WARE.

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BED-

STEWS.

WARDROBES WITH BEVELLED GLASS

DOORS, DRESSING TABLE, and MAR-

BLE-TOP WASHSTAND.

ONE COOKING STOVE.

TERMS OF SALE—As Custodian.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1895. [2363]

"STRATH" LINE OF STEAMERS

FOR KOREA AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"STRATHLION."

Captain Phillips will be despatched for the above
ports on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BODWEEL, CALLIFF & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1895. [2367]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY
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INTIMATION.
THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY
has just received FRESH SUPPLIES of
WHOLESMIE CONFECTIONERY
AND
DELICIOUS SWEETS,
of the HIGHEST QUALITY and PURITY

These include—

CADBURY'S SPECIAL CREAMES
PALE D'ABRICOT, JORDAN ALMONDS
CARAMELS, PRALINES.

DESSERT CHOCOLATE,
NOUGAT, FRUIT JELLIES,
CRYSTALLISED FRUITS,
METZ FRUITS,
ASSORTED TOFFEES,
MIXED BONBONS,

FRY'S CHOCOLATES.

TANGERINE BISCUITS,

ORANGE PASTE, ORANGE ROLLS

&c., &c., &c.

Together with the Latest Novelties in

FANCY BOXES,

which are very suitable Seasonable Presents for Ladies and Young People.

FRENCH CONFECTIONERY and CONSERVES
Large Assortment from the Best PARISIAN HOUSES.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Established A.D. 1841.—
Hongkong, November 13th, 1855.

days persons who were hopelessly ill were taken to what were called dying houses or were otherwise disposed of according to circumstances and the misery they were compelled to endure while the tide of life ebbed away was frightful to contemplate. Under the strict sanitary inspection that now prevails in the colony the re-establishment of dying houses would be impossible, and presumably the moribund who are taken to the Tung Wah under the present conditions would still be taken there and be allowed to die in peace undisturbed by the unwelcome attentions of the foreign doctors. As regards that branch of the subject, therefore, perhaps the only point calling for consideration is whether, in the event of the institution being transformed into a foreign hospital as far as regards the cases that are not hopeless, the Chinese community, disapproving of the change, might not withhold their customary subscriptions and so involve the institution in financial embarrassment. That, however, is a remote contingency and should it arise it could be met by a vote of Government money if the Government thought it well to carry on the establishment.

Although the majority of the patients who are taken to the Tung Wah hospital are in a moribund condition on their arrival there is also a considerable proportion admitted whose case is not so desperate and some who are suffering from comparatively trifling ailments or accidents. As a curative institution the Tung Wah, being until recently entirely under the charge of native doctors, has not been worthy of the slightest consideration, but by affording to the patients what according to native ideas is regarded as fairly comfortable accommodation it has undoubtedly been a great boon to the Chinese community. Our correspondent "Wayfarer" says that with some experience of other countries, and more especially India, he can venture to affirm that the condition of things in this Chinese hospital would be considered a reflection on our humanity and a disgrace to our country. We cannot claim any intimate acquaintance with the condition of affairs in India and consequently speak subject to correction, but it occurs to us that in the large towns of India the class of case which in Hongkong go to the Tung Wah may be left in the homes or hospitals and that the misery may really be much greater although not so apparent, being diffused instead of focused in one building. At the Tung Wah, although nothing may be done to cure the patient, he has wholesome food in sufficient quantity, has comfortable accommodation, and, if necessary, is supplied with clothing, his lot being much happier than if he were left to languish in destitution in some native hovel. But if, in order to obtain these comforts, the patient has to submit to foreign medical treatment, he would in many cases prefer to be without them and to die quietly in his own way. If, then, the result of the introduction of foreign medical-treatment into the Tung Wah be simply to frighten the patients away and to drive into unseen holes and corners the misery which now finds alleviation there it would be mistaken policy to insist upon it. That it is desirable the medical treatment should be improved, so far as is practicable without impairing the general usefulness of the hospital, cannot be denied. The Governor, who will probably be called upon to give an official decision in the matter, will be ill-advised if he allows himself to be led entirely by medical opinion, which can hardly fail to be biased. We use the word in an unobjectionable sense, meaning that the medical gentlemen will necessarily be inclined to set the treatment of the patients before all other considerations, it being a cause of the profession that where there is sickness the appropriate remedy should be applied. We would suggest to His Excellency, therefore, if there is any idea of radically changing the constitution of the hospital, that he should appoint a Commission composed of laymen or with a minority of medical members to inquire into the whole subject. It is the fashion to sneer at Commissions, and no doubt they frequently apply a convenient means of shying troublesome and disagreeable questions, but they also afford a very safe and useful means of arriving at sound conclusions when it is desired that a difficult question should find its solution.

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The Japanese government has issued a decree forbidding the importation of opium into the country, and the Chinese should be made to feel that for the slightest accident or ailment they are liable to be forcibly subjected to foreign medical treatment. That medical science should make progress amongst the Chinese every one must desire, but it is a case in which persuasion, not compulsion, should be used. In cases of infectious disease the measures necessary for the public safety must be taken, but where it is simply a case of sprain or abscess or any other ordinary accident or ailment we think forcible interference to compel the coolies to accept treatment by European doctors is to be deprecated.

At present, however, it is only the unfortunate wretches who are compelled to seek shelter at Tung Wah Hospital that are to be the subjects of compulsion and it may be argued that thus limited the system would not be likely to have any prejudicial effect on the feelings of the community at large, and at the same time that it is repugnant to humanity that the rage of suffering and misery in that institution should be allowed to remain unalleviated by scientific medical care. But if people are deterred by flight of the foreign doctors from going to the hospital might not a general state of things arise, a state of things a fact resembling that which existed before the establishment of the hospital? In those

days persons who were called dying houses or were otherwise disposed of according to circumstances and the misery they were compelled to endure while the tide of life ebbed away was frightful to contemplate. Under the strict sanitary inspection that now prevails in the colony the re-establishment of dying houses would be impossible, and presumably the moribund who are taken to the Tung Wah under the present conditions would still be taken there and be allowed to die in peace undisturbed by the unwelcome attentions of the foreign doctors. As regards that branch of the subject, therefore, perhaps the only point calling for consideration is whether, in the event of the institution being transformed into a foreign hospital as far as regards the cases that are not hopeless, the Chinese community, disapproving of the change, might not withhold their customary subscriptions and so involve the institution in financial embarrassment. That, however, is a remote contingency and should it arise it could be met by a vote of Government money if the Government thought it well to carry on the establishment.

Although the majority of the patients who are taken to the Tung Wah hospital are in a moribund condition on their arrival there is also a considerable proportion admitted whose case is not so desperate and some who are suffering from comparatively trifling ailments or accidents. As a curative institution the Tung Wah, being until recently entirely under the charge of native doctors, has not been worthy of the slightest consideration, but by affording to the patients what according to native ideas is regarded as fairly comfortable accommodation it has undoubtedly been a great boon to the Chinese community. Our correspondent "Wayfarer" says that with some experience of other countries, and more especially India, he can venture to affirm that the condition of things in this Chinese hospital would be considered a reflection on our humanity and a disgrace to our country. We cannot claim any intimate acquaintance with the condition of affairs in India and consequently speak subject to correction, but it occurs to us that in the large towns of India the class of case which in Hongkong go to the Tung Wah may be left in the homes or hospitals and that the misery may really be much greater although not so apparent, being diffused instead of focused in one building. At the Tung Wah, although nothing may be done to cure the patient, he has wholesome food in sufficient quantity, has comfortable accommodation, and, if necessary, is supplied with clothing, his lot being much happier than if he were left to languish in destitution in some native hovel. But if, in order to obtain these comforts, the patient has to submit to foreign medical treatment, he would in many cases prefer to be without them and to die quietly in his own way. If, then, the result of the introduction of foreign medical-treatment into the Tung Wah be simply to frighten the patients away and to drive into unseen holes and corners the misery which now finds alleviation there it would be mistaken policy to insist upon it. That it is desirable the medical treatment should be improved, so far as is practicable without impairing the general usefulness of the hospital, cannot be denied. The Governor, who will probably be called upon to give an official decision in the matter, will be ill-advised if he allows himself to be led entirely by medical opinion, which can hardly fail to be biased. We use the word in an unobjectionable sense, meaning that the medical gentlemen will necessarily be inclined to set the treatment of the patients before all other considerations, it being a cause of the profession that where there is sickness the appropriate remedy should be applied. We would suggest to His Excellency, therefore, if there is any idea of radically changing the constitution of the hospital, that he should appoint a Commission composed of laymen or with a minority of medical members to inquire into the whole subject. It is the fashion to sneer at Commissions, and no doubt they frequently apply a convenient means of shying troublesome and disagreeable questions, but they also afford a very safe and useful means of arriving at sound conclusions when it is desired that a difficult question should find its solution.

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At present, however, it is only the unfortunate wretches who are compelled to seek shelter at Tung Wah Hospital that are to be the subjects of compulsion and it may be argued that thus limited the system would not be likely to have any prejudicial effect on the feelings of the community at large, and at the same time that it is repugnant to humanity that the rage of suffering and misery in that institution should be allowed to remain unalleviated by scientific medical care. But if people are deterred by flight of the foreign doctors from going to the hospital might not a general state of things arise, a state of things a fact resembling that which existed before the establishment of the hospital? In those

days persons who were called dying houses or were otherwise disposed of according to circumstances and the misery they were compelled to endure while the tide of life ebbed away was frightful to contemplate. Under the strict sanitary inspection that now prevails in the colony the re-establishment of dying houses would be impossible, and presumably the moribund who are taken to the Tung Wah under the present conditions would still be taken there and be allowed to die in peace undisturbed by the unwelcome attentions of the foreign doctors. As regards that branch of the subject, therefore, perhaps the only point calling for consideration is whether, in the event of the institution being transformed into a foreign hospital as far as regards the cases that are not hopeless, the Chinese community, disapproving of the change, might not withhold their customary subscriptions and so involve the institution in financial embarrassment. That, however, is a remote contingency and should it arise it could be met by a vote of Government money if the Government thought it well to carry on the establishment.

Although the majority of the patients who are taken to the Tung Wah hospital are in a moribund condition on their arrival there is also a considerable proportion admitted whose case is not so desperate and some who are suffering from comparatively trifling ailments or accidents. As a curative institution the Tung Wah, being until recently entirely under the charge of native doctors, has not been worthy of the slightest consideration, but by affording to the patients what according to native ideas is regarded as fairly comfortable accommodation it has undoubtedly been a great boon to the Chinese community. Our correspondent "Wayfarer" says that with some experience of other countries, and more especially India, he can venture to affirm that the condition of things in this Chinese hospital would be considered a reflection on our humanity and a disgrace to our country. We cannot claim any intimate acquaintance with the condition of affairs in India and consequently speak subject to correction, but it occurs to us that in the large towns of India the class of case which in Hongkong go to the Tung Wah may be left in the homes or hospitals and that the misery may really be much greater although not so apparent, being diffused instead of focused in one building. At the Tung Wah, although nothing may be done to cure the patient, he has wholesome food in sufficient quantity, has comfortable accommodation, and, if necessary, is supplied with clothing, his lot being much happier than if he were left to languish in destitution in some native hovel. But if, in order to obtain these comforts, the patient has to submit to foreign medical treatment, he would in many cases prefer to be without them and to die quietly in his own way. If, then, the result of the introduction of foreign medical-treatment into the Tung Wah be simply to frighten the patients away and to drive into unseen holes and corners the misery which now finds alleviation there it would be mistaken policy to insist upon it. That it is desirable the medical treatment should be improved, so far as is practicable without impairing the general usefulness of the hospital, cannot be denied. The Governor, who will probably be called upon to give an official decision in the matter, will be ill-advised if he allows himself to be led entirely by medical opinion, which can hardly fail to be biased. We use the word in an unobjectionable sense, meaning that the medical gentlemen will necessarily be inclined to set the treatment of the patients before all other considerations, it being a cause of the profession that where there is sickness the appropriate remedy should be applied. We would suggest to His Excellency, therefore, if there is any idea of radically changing the constitution of the hospital, that he should appoint a Commission composed of laymen or with a minority of medical members to inquire into the whole subject. It is the fashion to sneer at Commissions, and no doubt they frequently apply a

TO LET.

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THE Corner Premises under the HONGKONG
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LARKSPUR, UPPER RICHMOND
ROAD, Seven Rooms and Tennis
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THE Company's Steamship.

"CHOYSANG,"
Captain Tumpin, will be despatched as above
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For Freight or Passage, apply to

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4 p.m.

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STEAM FOR
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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
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THE Steamer.

"MIRZAPORE,"
Captain J. R. London, R.N.R., carrying Her
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All Cars for France and London will be
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Pearls will be received at the Office until
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